THE

Pittsburgh Gazette

695

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1790. [Vol. II

At a meeting at the Surveyor General's, 5th October, 1789. Present,

The Hon. George Ross, Esq; Vice President,
The Hon. Samuel Edie, Esq.
John Lukens, Esq. Surveyor Gen.]
Francis Johnston, Esq. Rec. Gen.] of the Land Off.
David Kennedy, Esq. Secretary,]

Isaac Newkirk,]
"] Colonel Nevill appearing for
William Colvin,] Newkirk, and producing an advertisement in the Pittsburgh Gazette for Colvin to appear and answer to this caveat, but as he nor any person for him appearing, the board postpone this case to the first Monday in April next, in which time the said Newkirk is to make all possible endeavours to find out the said Colvin, or those who claim under him, in order to notify them by inserting a copy of this minute in the said Pittsburgh Gazette several times, and otherwise

A true Copy,

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. Land Office.

THE following stray creatures are entered on the book of the subscribers, wood rangers for Westmoreland county, viz.

One roan mare, 6 years old, 14 hands high, no brand; one black horse, 9 years old, 13 hands high, two white feet, one ear cut off; one black mare, 11 years old, 13 hands high; one grey horse, 18 years old, 16 hands high.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Greensburgh, February 6, 1790.

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER and ENGRAVER, late from Philadelphia.

In Second street, at the Stone house, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibson, in Pittsburgh.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and sells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the newest taste, and at reasonable rates.

Engraves all sorts of Designs on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landscapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Crests and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, Brass, or Steel. Makes and Engraves Free Masons Medals, &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the most neatest manner and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

TO be Let, on an improving lease, and entered upon immediately, that valuable Tract of Land, situate between major Thomas Smallman's and the town of Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny bottom, the property of the heirs of the deceased capt. Thomas Hutchins. For particulars enquire of

NATHL. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1790.

I WISH to sell a Tract or two of Land, out of several, in the county of Washington; also a Lot or two, out of several, in the town of Pittsburgh.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

February 18, 1790.

AS there has been but little attention paid to the several Notices already given by the subscribers, to those who are indebted to them, they will please to take Notice, that if they do not pay their respective balances before the first day of April next their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for the recovery thereof without respect to persons.

IRWINS & CHRISTY, junr.

Pittsburgh, February 17, 1790.

WHereas the subscriber has given three notes of hand, to a certain Dennis M'Connal, living in Robinson township, Washington county, each for twenty pounds, in part of a consideration for a tract of land, situate on the Chesnut Ridge; and whereas it appears that the said M'Connal cannot make me a good title thereto, this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them unless he secures the title of the land to me.

GEORGE SIMMERS.

Westmoreland county, February 12, 1790.

WHereas the subscriber has given a bond for 27l. 10s. to a certain John Rhodearmer, as a part of the consideration for a tract of land; but as it appears the title of said Rhodearmer is not good, the subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it unless I am made secure in the title of the land.

JOHN WHITE.

Allegheny county, February 15, 1790.

WILL be exposed to public sale, by the subscriber, at his place of residence, the first day of April next, sundry stray creatures, which has been entered on my record, since the 22d of September, 1789, viz.

One bay colt, 2 years old, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, thus N. B. one black mare, 13 years old, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder thus, N. one dark bay colt, 2 years old, neither docked nor branded; one dark bay mare, 11 years old, 13 hands high, a star in the forehead; one bright bay mare, 9 years old, 13 hands and a half high, a star in the forehead, and a white foot on the near side; one steer, 6 years old, a crop ear mark, and his horns cut and branded.

Any person making application to me may receive any of the above described creatures, by proving their property and paying charges, before the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold at the time above specified.

DAVID IRWIN, Wood Ranger.

Allegheny County, February 17, 1790.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, January 5, 1790.

A.

ROBERT Adams, Cross creek; John Armstrong, John Adams, Isaac Anderson, William Buthnot.

B.

Severen Bolt, D. D. Bouhon, Edward Ba[illegible], Thomas Boyd, John Baird, Sawickly; James B[illegible]ton, Fort Harmar; Robert Buntin, James Br[illegible], Raccon creek,

C.

Samuel Collert, Morris Custard, Thomas Cl[illegible], Georges's creek; Edward Cheese.

D.

John Dodd, Washington; William Dillon, M'Dowell, Martin Dickson,

E.

John Ellis, Fort Harmar.

F.

Robert Fraser, Robert Ferguson, Michael [illegible]bee.

G.

John Guthrie, Robert George.

H.

Rev. Edward Hoey, Adam Hoops,

I.

James Iordon, Robert Jones, Whiteley; [illegible], Matthew Iack, James Imbrie, Mingo creek.

L.

William Ledlie, King's creek; James Li[illegible], Chartiers; M. Laccallagne, Louisville.

M.

John M'Cracken, Ligonier Valley; Mat[illegible], M'Donald, John M'Connall, Francis M'Elwee, David M'Cracken, John May, Marietta; Alexander M'Munn, Thomas M'Elhinny, William [illegible]kelly, Samuel Morrow, Robert Messer.

N.

William Neilson, or James M'Nary, Mill cre[illegible], Charles Neale.

P.

Mrs. Pinks, William Pauling.

R.

Henry Robinson, Andrew Rodgers, Frede[illegible], Adam Reiser.

S.

Revd. Ioseph Smith, William Sloan, Tho[illegible], Sargent, Ten Mile; Richard Speer, lieut. De[illegible], Schuyler, Fort Harmar; Col, Lewis Charles Sc[illegible], man, Archibald Shanks.

T.

General Benjamin Tupper, Marietta; Tho[illegible], Thompson, James Thompson, Summerall's fe[illegible]

W.

William Wikoff, John Wright and Broth[illegible], David Wilson, George or Samuel Workman, W[illegible], am Wightman, Abraham Whiteside, Casper W[illegible], hour.

It is necessary to acquaint those who have let[illegible] in the Post Office, that unless they call for them[illegible] three months from this date, they will be sent to[illegible] General Post Office, as dead letters.

JOHN SCULL, P. M[illegible]

John Findlay & William Marsh,

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersbu[illegible]

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Br[illegible], Large Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or [illegible]pound, on reasonable terms, for either Cash, F[illegible] or Ginseng.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

EGN[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

N, November 10.

[illegible] tinue to make great depreda- [illegible] ships on the foreign shipping in the Mediterra- [illegible]n, They have taken several Neapolitan and Ge- [illegible] vessels of Catalonia,

The parties [illegible] ttached [illegible]ctics of Poland are [illegible] the patriotism, the pride and [illegible] kingdom; it is surprising that [illegible]eople should have so long pas- [illegible]e taxed and trifled with, by [illegible] and distracted government as [illegible] they have [illegible]ained under since the accession of the present king.

The democratic spirit of France may be compared to an insect which is related by naturalists, to eat the leaf on which it is born, and then to die.

LIBERTY in SPAIN.

Letters from France say, that the spirit of Liberty has manifested itself in Spain; and that the people finding that pains were taking to prevent them from being made acquainted with the causes and effects of the late revolution in France, ascribing this measure to the inquisition, and mustered up resolution enough to call for the heads of the Inquisitors.

This, it is said, happened to Catalina Six thousand men were sent to extinguish this first spark of liberty; but the measures have had the contrary effect, for 2000 of the soldiers declared for the people, and the remaining 4000 refused to act.

American News.

BOSTON, January 18.

On motion of Dr. Jarvis in the house of representatives, on Thursday last, a joint committee was raised to investigate whether persons holding offices under the government of the United States, could retain their seats in the legislature. The committee were, Messrs. Wilder and Austin from the senate, and Messrs. Jarvis, Greenleaf and Brown, from the house.

We hear the committee have reported, that persons holding offices under the federal government, are not eligible to a seat in the state legislature.

The hon. major generals Warner and Lincoln have resigned their commissions.

By the post from Rhode Island we are informed, that on Friday last the lower house of assembly voted (by a majority of five) to call a convention, to meet at Little Rest, the last Monday in February next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the adoption of the new constitution. It was not doubted but that the upper house would concur.

HARTFORD, (Connecticut) January 7.

Since the 1st of September, 1788, ten thousand two hundred and seventy eight yards of woolen cloth have been manufactured at the woollen factory in this city. It is with pleasure we add, that this manufactory is in a flourishing state. Four thousand weight of fine wool has just come to hand from which, with what was before on hand, makes a large stock. A number of good workmen are employed, and broad and narrow cloths of various colours, superfine, middling, and low priced, are sold on as reasonable terms as they can be imported

BALTIMORE, January 26.

By late advices from Savannah, we hear that the legislature of Georgia have sold 15,500,000 acres of their back lands for 207,580 dollars, which is to be paid into their treasury within the term of two years, and when paid it will not amount to three farthings sterling per acre. Would it not have been much better for that state to have disposed of these lands to the general government, which would certainly have taken them as part of the quota of Georgia towards the national debt, and at a much higher rate.

ALEXANDRIA, January 21.

A correspondent observes, that at this season, when it is peculiarly needful to give alms, it may not be improper to impress on the minds of those who are in affluence, the direction of our Saviour in that important duty. Matthew, chap. vi.

"1. Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them; otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in Heaven.

"2. Therefore, when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues, and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you, they have their reward.

"3. But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.

"4. That thine alms may be in secret; and thy father which seeth in secret, himself shall reward thee openly."

NEW YORK, January 30.

"What is every body's business, is no body's business"---And where every body is worthy of blame, guilt can be affixed to no body. The exigencies of our country gave rise to the expediency of paper money. When that had done its office, it passed away by mutual consent, like the baseless fabric of a vision. Not so the exigencies of our country; they were too substantial. A second expedient became necessary; it was adopted in a new species of paper. But this would have been still-born, had the animating principle of negociation and hope of future payment been wanting, nor would all the paper of the United States have purchased the soldier a biscuit, had not the dependance on the country called into circulation the specie of the Speculators.

Hence the first speculators in public securities, who were generally monied men must be considered as the props of the infant credit of the United States, as they were undoubted friends to the revolution, who embarked their all on the issue of the contest.

Common Sense.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 18, 1790.

MR. Sinnickson and Mr. Stone took their seats this day.

A petition of James Hubbs, of the state of New-Jersey mariner, was presented to the house and read, praying a relief from a prosecution commenced against him at the suit of the United States, for neglecting to deliver manifests of goods transported from one district in the same state to another, according to law, of which he was totally ignorant.

Ordered, that the said petition, together with the memorial of John Cochran, presented on Friday last, be referred to the secretary of the treasury.

A petition of Dobbyns, of the kingdom of Ireland, praying that Congress may grant him a tract of land on such reasonable terms, as may encourage him to bring settlers to this country, was read and referred to Mr. Page, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Partridge.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the treasurer of the state of New York, together with a copy of the revised laws of the said state, sent in pursuance of concurrent resolutions of the senate and assembly thereof, for the use of the house.

Mr. Foster from the committee appointed, presented, according to order, a bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, which was read the first time,

The house adjourned early in the day, in order to give time to the committees to report upon the various matters referred to their consideration.

Tuesday, January 19.

Mr. Ames, Mr Wadsworth, and Mr. Sturges, respectively introduced a number of petitions which were read and laid on the table, viz. of Nathan Fuller, John Holbrook, Ruth Roberts, Jetemiah Ryan, and Lemuel Cravath, praying the interposition and relief of congress in sundry cases of losses, depreciation, &c. also the petition of Benjamin Bird, stating the loss of a pocket book in the year 1781, in which were eight continental certificates, and praying that new certificates in his favor in lieu thereof, may be issued from the loan office in Massachusetts.

The bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, was read a second time: This bill provides that the business shall be specially committed to the marshals of the several districts, who under oath are to make returns of their proceedings to the President of the United States, for which services they are to receive a stated compensation, proportioned to the extent of their respective districts.

Voted, that this bill be taken into consideration on Friday next, and that 100 copies be struck off for the use of the members.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee appointed to bring in a bill for making provision for persons employed in the intercourse between the United States and foreign countries, informed the house that the committee had their doubts respecting the object of the house in the resolution appointing the committee, whether the idea was to make provisions for persons now employed in the public service, or whether the design was to extend the provision to [illegible] of such different grades, as in the [illegible] President of the United States may [illegible] requested further instructions from [illegible]

It was observed that from the spirit [illegible] tion, upon which the subject was [illegible] evident that it was understood the [illegible] generally before the committee, but [illegible] involved a variety of questions, on [illegible] could not determine with so much [illegible] could from the information which may [illegible] from the secretary of state, respecting [illegible] ments necessary to be made previous to [illegible] provision, it was moved that the committee should be discharged.

This motion was objected to, as it is necessary that provision should be made for those persons now employed: The President is vested, by the constitution, with power to make such appointments as he may think necessary, all that the house have to do, is to make such provision as may appear proper: The legislature may at any time check an excess in such appointments, by withholding supplies for their support; that it is evident from the President's speech that he expects the legislature should go into a full consideration of the subject, and in the bill make the necessary arrangements of the several officers which it may be proper to employ, and the provision proper for the several grades; the necessity of the respective appointments, must be determined by the President with the advice of the senate.

The question for discharging the select committee was put, and negatived.

It was then moved, that the committee be instructed to make provision in the bill for the compensation of those persons now employed or that may be employed in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

Mr. Partridge observed, that there is a resolve on the journals of the late Congress providing that no foreign minister higher than a minister plenipotentiary, should be appointed; whether that resolution is now in force he would not pretend to determine, but he supposed that the house was not then prepared to determine upon establishing a diplomic corps of ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, envoys, &c.

Mr. Boudinot advocated the motion for referring the whole business to the committee, as the house in the discussion of their report would be able to come to more adequate decisions on the subject.

The motion was carried in the affirmative.

The committee on the petition of Dobbyns, respecting lands, reported, that the secretary of the treasury be empowered to locate to the petitioner a tract in the western territory, within certain limits.

The petition of Christopher Saddler having been referred to the secretary of the treasury, the following report was received this day.

Treasury department, Jan. 19, 1790.

In obedience to the order of the house of representatives of the 11th instant, referring to the secretary of the treasury, the petition of Christopher Saddler.

The said secretary most respectfully reports,

That except the letter from the collector of the district of Boston and Charlestown, accompanying the petition, there is no evidence immediately within reach, respecting the ground of the application for relief.

That though that letter is entirely satisfactory to the mind of the secretary, that the affair is of a nature to entitle the petitioner to relief; yet he does not consider it as such a document, as in point of precedent, would justify the interposition of the legislature to grant it. The secretary will therefore take measures for a more regular authentication of the nature of the transaction, and will submit the result. To this there is the further inducement of its being necessary to ascertain whether the persons who may be interested in the forfeiture are disposed to relinquish their rights.

The secretary, however, begs leave to avail himself of the occasion, to represent to the house, that there are other instances which have come under his notice, in which considerable forfeitures have been incurred, manifestly through inadvertence, and want of information; circumstances which cannot fail to attend the recent promulgation of laws of such a nature, and seem to indicate the necessity, inconformity to the usual police of commercial nations, of vesting some where, a discretionary power of granting relief.

That necessity, though peculiarly great, in the early stages of new regulations, does not cease to operate throughout the progress of them. There occasionally occurs accidents from which heavy and ruinous forfeitures ensue, that require the constant existence of some power capable of [illegible] relief: the proper investment of such a [illegible] of too much delicacy and importance [illegible] determined otherwise than upon mature deli[illegible]. Yet the secretary begs leave to submit to the [illegible]

the houſe, whether a temporary arrangement might not be made with expedition and ſafety, which would avoid the inconvenience of a legiſlative deciſion on particular applications. All which is humbly ſubmitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

On motion this report was referred to a committee conſiſting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Sturgis, Mr. Stone, Mr. Griffin, and Mr Wynkoop.

Mr. Wadſworth introduced the following reſolution, that the ſecretary of the treaſury be directed to lay before the houſe ſuch information as he may have obtained reſpecting any difficulties which have occurred in carrying the ſeveral laws for the collection of duties on goods, wares and merchandize, impoſing duties on tonnage, and regulating the coaſting trade, into execution, and to report his opinion thereon.

Adjourned.

Wedneſday, January 20.

On motion of Mr Sturgis, the petition of Jeremiah Ryan was referred to the ſecretary at war.

A petition from Cornelius Hoffman, in behalf of ſundry inhabitants of Weſt Cheſter county, ſtate of New-York, praying a compenſation for property taken by the American army, was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Wadſworth moved that ſundry petitions from invalid officers and ſoldiers which were read yeſterday and laid on the table, ſhould be referred to the ſecretary at war.

The report of the committee on the petition of Hannibal William Dobbyn, was taken up.

Mr. Scott, one of the committee on this petition, informed the houſe, that on enquiry of the gentleman petitioning, it appeared that he was ſolicitous to purchaſe a larger tract of land than is at preſent convenient to him to pay for: He propoſes to pay one third of the money down. Mr Scott therefore moved that the following addition be made to the report, That one third be paid down, one third at the end of ſeven years, and the other third at the end of twelve years, with intereſt at ſix per cent. on the two thirds unpaid, from the time of cloſing the contract.

The immediate adoption of this motion was objected to by Mr. Smith, (S C) as the terms of naturalization and citizenſhip are not yet determined on, and aliens cannot hold real property but as truſtees, and it may be doubted how far natives of foreign countries may be able to comply with ſuch laws as may be enacted; at leaſt it will be prudent not to precipitate the buſineſs, but to wait till the plan of uniform naturalization is reported. He therefore propoſed, that the conſideration of the report be poſtponed.

It was obſerved in anſwer to theſe objections, that it is of importance that the propoſals of foreigners for the purchaſe of the unappropriated lands ſhould be attended to with promptitude; that they ſhould meet with as little difficulty as poſſible, eſpecially in the firſt applications, leſt they ſhould be diſcouraged: with reſpect to the terms of naturalization, the difficulty might be eaſily ſurmounted by ſelling the lands upon condition of a compliance with the laws of the United States in that caſe.

Mr. Boudinot objected to the motion for an addition to the report: He obſerved, that deſultory, partial ſales of the weſtern territory, would be attended with great loſs to the United States: He preferred the adoption of a ſyſtem for the ſale of thoſe lands, previous to any partial ſales: There have been large ſales made; there are exiſting contracts, which are not compleated: Therefore it appears that the houſe cannot proceed underſtandingly in the buſineſs, with the information on the ſubject now in their poſſeſſion: If proper methods are adopted, the unappropriated lands may be rendered a ſource of wealth to the union. Under proper regulations, (ſaid he) I ſhould be fully in ſentiment with gentlemen who are in favor of the motion; but at preſent I ſhould prefer a ſuſpenſion of the buſineſs; and therefore would move that the report of the committee be referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

The motion, with the following addition, was ſeconded by Mr. Sedgwick, viz to report a uniform ſyſtem for the ſale of the weſtern territory of the United States.

Mr. Sherman, in favor of the motion, obſerved, that the weſtern territory, if properly diſpoſed of, would prove of very great importance to the United States; but if ſold indiſcriminately to adventurers and ſpeculators, the United States might get an acceſſion of inhabitants whoſe principles may be oppoſed to our republican government, and we ſhall never realize the value of the lands, or thoſe advantages which are expected to be derived from that ſource: He then pointed out the neceſſity of adopting a previous ſyſtem, of dividing the territory into townſhips, counties and ſtates, and of making proper reſervations for public uſes, and ſelling in ſuch lots as would tend to enhance the value of the reſidue.

Some gentlemen objected to the motion in this form: It was propoſed that the report ſhould lay on the table, and that the ſecretary ſhould be directed to prepare a uniform ſyſtem for the ſale of the weſtern territory of the United States.

It was ſaid, that the motion as it now ſtood, if adopted, would diſpoſe of the report of the committee in ſuch manner, as appeared to preclude the petition, on which the report is founded.

Mr. Baldwin ſaid, that in his opinion the houſe of repreſentatives is not a proper body to arrange this buſineſs. The executive officers of government, in whoſe poſſeſſion are the documents of information, are the moſt competent to form the neceſſary ſyſtems: Nor is this a novel mode of doing buſineſs of this nature: It is conſonant to the practice of Congreſs under the late confederation: He then read ſeveral reſolves from their journals, by which the late board of treaſury were empowered to contract with purchaſers, and in caſes where credit was given, the purchaſer received a certificate of his being entitled to the lands, but not a deed: In reſpect to credit, it had been cuſtomary, and one reſolve ſpecified ſeven different payments in a purchaſe. He was therefore in favor of refering the buſineſs to the ſecretary of the treaſury, that he might report a uniform ſyſtem for the ſale of thoſe lands; but to refer the report of a committee of the houſe to any executive officer appeared to him informal.

The motion for refering the report to the ſecretary being put, was negatived.

It was then moved that the report ſhould lie on the table, and the ſecretary be directed to report a plan as above.

This motion, Mr. White obſerved, muſt be conſidered as a negative to the application now before the houſe, and would prove a diſcouragement to future applicants, and prevent emigrations to this country: In reſpect to which, ſaid he, I do not entertain any apprehenſions of danger from the principles of thoſe who may wiſh to ſettle among us. The preſent application, if attended to, may be productive of others, as it will be of very great advantage to the United States, and need not preclude the adoption of a uniform ſyſtem, by which in future, applications to Congreſs will be rendered unneceſſary.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid, that whatever might have been his own private opinion, he ſhould now, from experience, be for ſhutting the door againſt all particular applications. It will be impoſſible to attend to the numerous inſtances that may be expected to follow, if the petitions of individuals are to employ the time of the legiſlature. There cannot any great inconveniences reſult from a little delay. He was therefore for digeſting a regular ſyſtem, and not for determining in any particular caſe until that was done.

A diviſion of the motion was called for, and the queſtion, ſhall the report lie on the table? was determined in the affirmative.

The ſecond part of the motion for refering the ſubject of a uniform plan to the ſecretary of the treaſury being put, was adopted.

The report of the ſecretary of the department of war, on the petition of Charles Marckly, was read a ſecond time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sherman moved that a ſtate of facts reſpecting the weſtern territory, as reported by a committee to this houſe the laſt ſeſſion, be referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury for his information.

Pittſburgh, February 27,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in New York, dated jan 11, 1790.

"I ſhall give a ſhort account of our preſent politics. You know that a convention was called for the purpoſe of amending our ſtate conſtitution, or as the phraſe was, to adapt it to the federal government; this convention is now ſitting, and is, without exception, the ableſt ſtate body that ever convened in this ſtate. Wilſon and L.., are two of the delegates from the city, and cauſed great expectations from the WELL BORN, that the conſtitution would be ſuch as ſhould ſuit their particular views and particular intereſts. From an opinion that Wilſon was a high ariſtocrat, it was imagined by the noble few, and dreaded by the virtuous many, that his endeavours would be to introduce as many diſtinctions as would accord with the inclinations of the WELL BORN; but to my, and to your aſtoniſhment be it known, that he ſtepped forward in defence of the people's rights, and by the weight of powerful and honeſt argument, cruſhed the ſophiſtical bellowings of his city colleague. He and L. have differed, nay, ſuch converſation has paſſed between them as one would have imagined would have produced ſerious conſequences; but I not love fighting. Wilſon treated his impot malicious attacks with all the contempt of an a virtuous, and elevated mind; he made him ſo little, that I could have cruſhed the reptil my foot. The public mind is ſo much inte and ſo much attached to Wilſon, that he is as a conſtellation in the pelitical horizon, at we can gaze with pleaſure and in ſecurity; n that ban ful planet, whoſe poiſonous infl would contaminate and blight every plant of l political growth. The fears of the people ſubſided, and they contemplate the intended of government with rapture, as coming from hand of one of the beſt, the wiſeſt, and the gr men in America.

†§† The members of the Pittſburgh Mecha Society are requeſted to attend their monthly m ing on Monday Evening next, at Col. Tenneh

February 27, 1790.

ANECDOTE.

SOON af er the commencement of the peace, master of an American veſſel, in London, in company with ſome ſharpers, who urged him ry much to join them in drinking a bottle or two porter. He, not aware of their policy, conſent to go to a public houſe; where, after they h drank very freely, they dropt off one by one, t at laſt the Yankee was left quite alone. The in keeper coming in, ſays to him, "what! are you a alone?" "Yes," replied the other. The in keeper obſerved to him, that he ſuppoſed he wa not much acquainted with "our Engliſh blades," am not, replied the American. "Well, ſaid th inn keeper, the reckoning falls on you" "Doe it!" replied the other, affecting ſurpriſe, and clap ping his hand into his pocket, as if to pay for it; but pauſing, he ſays, "Well, if this be the caſe, give me another bottle before I go." The inn keeper ſtepped out to get it. In the mean time the American wrote upon the table, "I leave you AMERICAN HANDLES for your ENGLISH BLADES," and walked off in his turn.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A Plantation or traſt of Land, containing 365 acres, ſituate on the great road leading from Pittſburgh to Waſhington, about ſeven miles from the former. There is on the premiſes, a good cabin, and a large and convenient barn; about 80 acres of land clear and under fence, 12 acres of which are meadow, and with a ſmall expence 80 acres might be made. The place is the property of Adam Patterſon: the terms of payment, half caſh and half negroes. For further particulars apply to Robert Boyd, living about a mile and a half from the premiſes.

Allegheny county, Jan. 24, 1790.

WHEREAS it has been for ſome time paſt ſuppoſed, that a commercial partnerſhip exiſted with Edward Butler and me, and in ſome inſtances I may have countenanced this idea, by anſwering demands by him contracted. This is to inform the public, that no partnerſhip exiſts, nor will I for the future anſwer any thing given under his name and mine by him, and therefore our ſuppoſed connection is hereby diſſolved.

G. FOWLER.

Wingfield, 30th January, 1790.

Treaſury Department,

Regiſter's Office, January 5, 1790.

SOME miſapprehenſion having ariſen relative to the payment of intereſt on certificates iſſued from this office: Notice is hereby given, that indents for intereſt will be paid as uſual on the regiſtered debt to the 31ſt of December, 1787; and alſo, that new certificates continue to iſſue from this office in exchange for cancelled Loan Office and Final Settlement certificates.

By order of the Secretary of the Treaſury,

JOSEPH NOURSE, Regiſter.

The ſeveral Printers throughout the United States, are requeſted to give this notice a place in their reſpective papers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pittſburgh, December 23, 1789.

TULY the twenty ſeventh day,
My wife Betty ranaway,
From bed and board did flee and ſay,
She would no longer with me ſtay.
Since ſhe has left me without cauſe,
I'll give her time enough to pauſe,
That ſhe may ſee her error,
When I live happy with a fairer.
Therefore I forwarn, both great and ſmall,
To treſt her any thing at all,
For her contracts from this day
Not one farthing will I pay.

DENNIS O'BRYAN.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed by the Honorable judge of Probate, for the county of Waſhington, and Territory of the United States North Weſt of the River Ohio, adminiſtrator of the eſtate of the late Samuel Holden Parſons, eſquire, deceaſed: hereby notifies the public, that three months from the date hereof, is allowed by the Judge of Probate, to the creditors of the aforementioned eſtate, to exhibit their claims to the ſubſcriber, at Marietta, for adjuſtment, after which no demand will be allowed. Notice is likewiſe given to thoſe perſons indebted to the aforeſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, otherwiſe their accounts will be put in ſuit.

By order of the Judge of Probate,

EN. PARSONS, Adminiſtrator.

Marietta, December 22, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Eſq; on Peter's creek, Waſhington county, fifteen miles from Pittſburgh, and fifteen from Waſhington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welſh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aſlan, and James Sanderſon, each having the following quantity of cleared land, William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a ſtill houſe, ſtill, and compleat ſet of veſſels for two ſtills; Andrew M'Aſlan, twenty acres, and James Sanderſon, twenty acres; the yearly rents at preſent amounts to between ſeventy and eighty pounds Pennſylvania currency. The ſaid land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerſham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerſham, ſenior's, mill, and not above four miles from Welſh and Baldwin's mills, The whole or any part of the above will be ſold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittſburgh; Alexander Addiſon, Eſq; in Waſhington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Alſo, to be ſold or rented, the ſtone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat ſet of tools to carry on ſaid buſineſs, and a large keel boat. Enas above. October 15, 1789.

ENTERED on the ſubſcriber's book, as one of the wood rangers for Allegheny county, at his plantation on Chartiers creek, about four miles from Pittſburgh, the following ſtray creatures, viz one dark brown mare, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, 10 or 12 years old, 13 hands high, neither brand or mark, one dun colt, with a white main and tail, riſing two years old, neither docked nor branded, one bright ſorrel filly, riſing two years old, with a blaze in the face, neither docked nor branded, one black horſe colt, riſing three years old, has a ſtar in his his forehead, and ſome of the hairs cut off his tail, not branded, one ſorrel filly, riſing three years old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and ſome of the hairs cut off her tail, and one red calf, riſing 2 years old, with the right ear cut off. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN BELL

February 1ſt, 1790.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt or ſtolen on the night of the 24th of November laſt, between Elie Myers's tavern and James Myers's mill, a pair of wallet ſaddle bags, containing three new calicoe gowns, five bandanoe ſilk handkerchiefs, two pair of cotton, and three pair of thread ſtockings, one muſlin, one kenting one lawn handkerchief, one lawn apron, a few remnants of calicoe, one pocket handkerchief, one ſhirt and one ſhift, and ſundry articles not now recollected. Whoever will deliver ſaid ſaddle bags, with their contents, to Andrew Watſon, Pittſburgh, Aſa Cook, near Bruſh run, or Joſeph Cook, in Greenſburgh, ſhall receive Four Dollars, and no queſtions aſked, or if ſtolen, the above reward for the ſaddle bags and proſecuting the thief as the law directs. Given under my hand at Pittſburgh, the 5th day of January 1790.

THOMAS DICK.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

By the Printer hereof.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has removed his ſhop to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market ſtreet, where he carries on the White Smith Buſineſs in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all ſorts, pipe and ſquaw tomahawks, ſcalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates poliſhed and unpoliſhed, andirons, ſhovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing diſhes, bread toaſters, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, and ſcewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates ſaddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds ſwords, razors, ſciſſors, and pen knives, cleans & poliſhes guns and piſtols, makes bed ſcrews, and branding irons of all ſizes, and does ſeveral other pieces of buſineſs in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He alſo carries on the Black Smith, in the ſhop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnerſhip with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horſe ſhoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they alſo make horſe, cow, and ſheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforeſaid buſineſs; alſo, a quantity of old braſs, for which a generous price will be given.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the Engliſh Language in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, has accepted of the ſame Office in the Waſhington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five ſhillings each for one year. The Revd. Mr. Dod continues to inſtruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive ſuch other Students as may be offered for Inſtruction in theſe Languages or the Mathematicks. The ſituation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous ſettlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to ſuch as deſire inſtruction for themſelves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houſes at about thirty dollars for the year, and the eſtabliſhed reputation of the Maſters, gives the moſt favorable proſpects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

CAME to the plantation of Col. John Campbell, on Chartiers creek, about 12 miles from Pittſburgh, four hogs, two marked with a ſwallow fork in the near ear, and a crop off the off ear, one black, the other black and red ſpotted, the other two are of a reddiſh colour, but have no mark; alſo a black and white Bull, no mark, two years old this enſuing ſpring. The owner or owners are requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CORNELIUS MANNING.

January 9, 1790.

THE ſubſcriber once more ſeriouſly requeſts that all perſons having unſettled accounts againſt him will bring them in immediately, and thoſe who ſtand debtors on his books are deſired to attend for ſettlement. Many fruitleſs applications have been made on this ſubject, perſonally, every ſpecies of country produce acceptable for all kind of debts, but this having been neglected, information is now given that it ſhall extend to the firſt day of April next and no longer. All the accounts in his poſſeſſion will then be put into the hands of his attornies for recovery.

Thoſe concerned have yet an opportunity of preventing this expenſive mode of ſettlement, which however diſagreeable, is the only method in the power of the ſubſcriber, by which he can do juſtice to his own creditors.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittſburgh, February 6, 1790.

Laſt Notice.

Brownſville, November 2, 1789.

THOSE who are indebted to Lang and Kinnear, and have not ſettled off their accounts with the ſubſcriber as formerly advertiſed, muſt now blame themſelves for the conſequences, he being obliged, under a high penalty to do his utmoſt to get the partnerſhip accounts ſettled without delay, can no longer defer ſueing thoſe who neglect. He will yet, however, produce in payment at caſh prices, from thoſe who ſhall immediately ſettle and pay off without being ſued, but intends to compel payment in caſh from thoſe who put him to that diſagreeable neceſſity.

JAMES LANG.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public and his friends, that he has opened

A Public Houſe,

at the Nine Mile Run from Pittſburgh, where Mr. Dunning M'Nair lately lived. As he has provided himſelf with liquors, &c. for the accommodation of thoſe who pleaſe to call on him, and has good ſtables, with oats and hay for horſes, flatters himſelf by his aſſiduity to pleaſe, to merit the attention of the public.

MOSES FORD.

Allegheny County, Dec. 10, 1789.

Samuel Nicholſon,

At Mr. DAVID DUNCAN'S, Pittſburgh,

HAS for ſale, a few articles in the DRY GOODS line, among which are, different kinds of cloth, flannels, corded, thickſet, and plain velvets, linens, jeans, calicoes, jacket patterns, ſilk, ſilk and cotton, cotton, and woolen ſtockings, ſilk night caps, cotton ditto, rattinets, durants, hair pluſh, blankets, mens' boys, and childrens' mitts, thread, ſilk, and twiſt, buckles, buttons, ſhoes; he has alſo the following Groceries, viz. pepper, allſpice, tea, Weſt-India rum, powder, lead, and ſhot; tin and pewter ware. As it will be inconvenient for him to ſtay longer than the ſpring, he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh, ſkins, or country produce.

He has ſeveral Tracts of Land north weſt of the reſerved tract, and on the Ohio ſhore, a few miles below Pittſburgh, which he wiſhes to have improved on the ſhares, by leaſe or otherwiſe.

February 12, 1790.

WANTED an Apprentice, of about 14 years of age, to the Black, White Smith, and Cutlery Buſineſs. Enquire of Thomas Wylie, the corner of Market and Third ſtreets, Pittſburgh.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Cruſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions (at 8.) Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one